

Colonel Goff Declares Nation Faces Prosperity or Disorder As Result of Coming Election

Condition of Country When Turned Over by Democrats Recalled.

RECOVERY CITED

Evils Wrought in Eight Years Not All Corrected in Nineteen Months.

Declaring that the peace of continued prosperity or the despair of political and economic disorders are the stakes at issue in the election next Tuesday, Col. Guy Goff of Clarksville, assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, addressed an audience which crowded the Circuit Court room last night. While Goff was speaking in the Circuit Court room upstairs in the courthouse, Raymond Kenny of Grafton, Democratic candidate for Congress, was addressing an audience less than half as large in the County Court room directly opposite the entrance of the first floor.

Colonel Goff was introduced by Judge E. M. Showalter, who pointed out in his remarks that the recent action of the county ballot commission in removing the names of fourteen Democrats and one Republican from the election ballot was justified being merely a compliance with the state election law. The fact that the candidates of the belated expense accounts after the action had been taken was in itself an open admission that they alone had been at fault, he intimated.

The reference to the removal of the names from the ballot and their subsequent replacement was mentioned by Judge Showalter after he had called attention to the quietness of the political campaign this year, pointing out that the meeting last night was the first public gathering since the primary.

In introducing Colonel Goff, he recalled the appearance of the colonel's father in Fairmont years ago when he was regarded as the idol of the Republican party in West Virginia.

In his opening remarks, Colonel Goff asserted that he was now back in the state of West Virginia where his heart has always been. He came to West Virginia a week ago, he explained, and had been speaking every night for a month, making his first speech in this state in Bluefield.

Refers to Forefathers. "When I came into West Virginia," he declared, "I was impressed with the fact that the people were responsible for what it is today. It has been composite—the blending in one of the best in many places, and the Master spirit that has made the whirlwind and survive the storm has alone survived. We have many nations represented here, and in the grand melting pot of this free government our forefathers fused all elements into what became the highest type of free men. There have been marked differences between the sections of this country, due not only to the people who first made their homes here, but largely to existing conditions. The God-fearing, Puritan settlers in New England, that he might worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. The Cavalier made his home on Virginia's soil, and the blue-eyed Saxon, proud of his race and eager for liberty, marched daringly into the great Northwest, there to live and be unrestrained, save by the law of the sovereign people.

Such were our forebears of old, and what rugged, splendid men they were. They were Nature's kings—they were the men and women of that day who were possessed of a tireless energy, an undaunted spirit, a courage that achieved fine and marvelous results. They read their Bibles and prayed to their God. Their homes were typical of Christian influence. They lived clean, honorable and manly lives. The children of such men inherited their fathers' grit and their mothers' worth; the blending formed their characters and molded their lives. It instilled into them principles from which they have never wavered, by the light of which they never feared to live.

Reasons for Support. "Tonight I ask your support and the support of all the people of this country for the Republican party. I ask it because of the confidence, the advancement, the education, the prosperity, the justice and the civil and religious liberty as well as the security of property and the returns of industry that have marked the life of the American people during every period of the Republican control. I ask your confidence and your support because the business interests of this nation demand the continuance of Republican principles. I appeal to all of you through the higher law that impels us to find happiness in bettering our own conditions that we may make life sweeter and easier for those who depend upon us. I ask your support because the record of the Republican party in the past is the very best assurance that its promises and its pledges will be redeemed. I ask your support because the very name of the Republican party is one hundred per cent American at home, in Europe and the Islands of the sea. I ask and expect your support because as good citizens you know that the voter who fails to do his duty at the polls is little better than the compounder of a felony. If you are indifferent and do not care, the consequences will be yours, and not the defeat of Republican principles. If the American people cannot be depended upon in time such as these, the Democratic government is a failure. And if such should be the case of the public mind then let us

turn the martyred face of Lincoln to the wall, cast the sword of Grant into the sea, and write upon our stately banner that McKinley lived and died a lie.

"I shall not make a personal attack upon those who differ with me, or who were and now are high in the councils of the Democratic party; I shall attack their policies and their stewardship, when they were entrusted with the affairs of state.

When Republicans Assumed Power. "The present Republican Administration came into power under the most adverse circumstances. In certain respects, the most unfavorable in the history of our country. It became your political receiver. You appointed it such in November, 1920. You empowered it to go forth and administer the affairs of this Government with the same conscientious care and fidelity that is required in the execution of a private obligation. It has done so, and with your constant help it has accomplished all that could be accomplished with the liabilities and assets with which you entrusted it. Much unrest followed the war, and much unrest was caused by the war. War demands abnormally increased prices and wages, and rich and poor changed their level of living. When the war ended war activities ceased. People were dazed, everything was out of joint. Everybody looked to Congress and it looked to Woodrow Wilson for leadership and guidance, and got neither. It was much easier to carry on a war than to solve the problems growing out of it. And now let me promise a fact; that the unbusinesslike, self-elevating methods of the last administration coupled with its un-American attitude, contributed largely to the chaotic conditions which prevailed. At the close of the Wilson administration the country was on the verge of bankruptcy. Liberty Bonds were selling as low as 82 cents on the dollar. Factories had been closed for months. Millions of men were out of work. Farm products were at rock bottom. Governmental Departments had reached their lowest stage of efficiency and the business of the land was demoralized. And last, but not least, the doctrine of internationalism, the doctrine that we should surrender with the pen what Washington gained with the sword, had been preached to such an extent that Bolshevism was raising its slimy, bestial head ready to reach out and draw within its embrace those upon whom our country has always relied and will always rely for the perfection and preservation of the fundamentals of a free government and a free people. If proof be needed to establish this assertion, it is only necessary to refer to the emphatic repudiation of the Democratic party two years ago in what was the most pronounced political victory in the history of American politics. Such an overwhelming victory can only be regarded as the realization upon the part of the American people that the Democratic party, upon every occasion where it has been entrusted with power, has signally failed to retain the nation's confidence. Therefore, in the discussion of the issues of this campaign I shall review not only the political history of the nation, but I shall lay before you the facts of the last administration and let you again pass judgment on the wisdom of your action two years ago.

History of Democratic Record. "Since the Civil War the Democratic party has not been a constructive force. It has had no fixed policy. It has been merely the party of opposition, anything to get votes, and it has never hesitated to play upon the prejudices of the people. First it advocated free trade. Later it espoused a tariff for revenue only. Then, in its platform of 1912, it said that a tariff except for the purpose of revenue was unconstitutional. Yet in its platform of 1916—conveniently forgetting the Constitution—it astonished the country by espousing a tariff commission to regulate the tariff. Thus, in 1916 it seemed willing to violate the Constitution or repudiate its declarations of 1912. The Democratic party advocated free silver. It went before the country upon this issue in 1896. In 1900 it again declared for free silver. In 1904 it completely reversed itself and accepted the Republican doctrine of a gold standard.

History of Republican Record. "As contrasted with this negative—this halting, hesitating, flinching policy of the Democratic party, let us not forget that the Republican policy of a protective tariff, the protection of American labor and the American industry, and the preservation of the rights of American citizens of every station, have made this country the greatest, the happiest and the wealthiest nation in the world today.

European War Saved Country. "The European War saved this country industrially. People were called from the factories of Europe to perform services upon the fields of battle. Those great armies, aggregating twenty millions of men had to be fed and clothed and supplied with the instruments of war. Europe had no goods to sell to this country. Europe could not produce goods in sufficient quantity for its own consumption. Europe was forced to buy its supplies from the United States for the proper prosecution of the war. American industry survived and revived, and the law of a free trade tariff was suspended by the artificial and extraneous conditions produced by the World War. We had captured the markets of the world because the war had eliminated every competitor, and we were the sole producer. Thus were prices and wages increased and the demand for farm products created. Thus, because of conditions resulting entirely from the European War, the

Democratic party was saved from the defeat it deserved in 1916.

On Verge of Bankruptcy. "Never before was the government turned over by one administration to another in such a condition as this government was received from the Democratic party March 4, 1921. The federal treasury was on the verge of bankruptcy, and everyone knows that emergencies were hourly arising for which there was no precedent. These burdens are due to the war and Democratic incompetency. If they are heavy, the Republicans cannot help it. If they have been lightened, the Republicans did it. Our Democratic friends give us no assistance in solving these problems. They oppose, delay, obstruct and criticize. They try to forget that the problems we face are theirs, not ours. Only the other day a prominent senator high in their councils said: 'Why should we worry; these are nuts for you to crack.' The nation was confronted with new conditions. Old facts had been disproved, and old theories had grown threadbare. No reasonable person could expect such a situation to be changed overnight. Many students of government predicted that it could never be changed for the better. Yet, with modesty and patience President Harding and his advisers, with the support of Congress, has worked faithfully to solve these confused and perplexing problems inherited from the last administration. No one pretends that conditions are everything we would have them. No sane person will argue that we have reached the golden age of which mankind has always dreamed. Everything cannot be done at once. No one can expect this administration to correct in nineteen months all the evils wrought in eight years. Yet no one can deny that conditions have greatly improved. Liberty bonds are worth a billion dollars more tonight than they were March 4, 1921; and in addition the public debt has been reduced more than a billion dollars, while it has cost you just \$1,743,319,789 less to run your government than during the last year of the Democratic administration. And for what it has done, and for the part it has played, the Republican party has no apology to offer, and it is not ashamed to look the Democratic party in the face—if that party dare show its face.

The fiscal conditions of this nation have now reached a sound basis. Its running expenses, as I say, have been greatly reduced. The interest on the public debt created by the Wilson administration has been paid, and the debt has been approximately reduced \$1,014,000,000. Liberty bonds are now selling above par. Factories have reopened. The problem of unemployment has been solved. The prices of farm products have increased over those existing at the close of the Wilson administration, and the farmers of the country are again seeing the light. The wages in a number of industries have been increased. Only recently the steel industries of the country increased the wages of their employees about 20 per cent. Instead of five million able-bodied men roaming the streets of our great cities unable to find work and being forced to sell themselves at public auction on the Boston Commons, there is today an actual labor shortage in America, and everybody who wants work can find it. The public debt has been reduced; appropriations have been cut, and taxes have been lowered \$800,000,000. And due to the magnificent leadership of President Harding, free from entangling alliances, we have attained a standing the most conspicuous and truly splendid of any nation in all the world. And because of his just and impartial opinion and fearless statesmanship, America has made the greatest advancement in the promotion of good feeling and world understanding since the wise men gathered at Paris in 1919."

EAST RUN

In observance of West Virginia Educational Week, East Run School has been visited by a number of interesting speakers, who have spoken on educational subjects. The Rev. Mr. Heathery, E. L. Lively and Dr. L. N. Yost have spoken to the school children and patrons. The county health nurse, C. W. Atha, Lester Atha, P. E. Hughes, W. E. Maple from the Farmington Bank and W. E. Michael, district superintendent, will speak in the school also.

Personals. Howard Petty attended a Halloween party at Cleon Brand's on Plum Run Monday night where he was awarded a prize for having the most comical costume. He also won first prize in Fairmont Tuesday night.

Miss Vonda Snyder was the guest of Miss Bessie Kerr Monday night.

Miss Jennie Kérr attended a Halloween party at Cleon Brand's on Plum Run Monday night.

A group of the Billy Sunday Club of Fairmont will be at East Run Church next Sunday night at 7:30 o'clock. The Epworth League service will begin at 8:45 p. m.

FIGHT FOREST FIRES.

OAKLAND, Md., Nov. 2.—Due to extreme dry weather forest fires in Garrett County in certain sections have been raging for a week, especially around the game and forest reserve on top of Meadow Mountain, known as Rock Lodge, donated by F. F. Nicola of Pittsburgh, the owner, to the state of Maryland for such purposes. At least one hundred men are now employed fighting the fire. They have been engaged by Mr. Nicola, who it is understood will bear the entire expense. Forest Warden Shies is also on the ground.

When answering advertisements, please say you saw it in The West Virginian.



Mrs. Frances W. Elljah, fiction and scenario writer and famous war worker, has left for a honeymoon in South America, following her marriage at New York to A. N. Dibel, Pittsburgh steel man.

NEW DAYS

For a Trip Across the Plains With Jacob S. Hayden in 1851

We started at 8 p. m. and drove ten miles over a beautiful road, but barren country and stopped at 12 midnight to rest the oxen and give them grass.

As I was driving I started on the desert one hour before any of the other teams, but by noon twenty-five had overtaken and passed me. By night fifty had passed all whooping and hollering while I was driving slowly along. I have now passed them all since dusk, with the exception of three wagons with which I have stopped. Their cattle have all given out and now they see the folly of rushing over the desert on a hot day. My oxen are as fresh as ever.

Sunday, August 15, 1852.

Today we traveled eighteen miles. We started at 1 a. m. and two miles brought us to the bluff, where the heavy sand commences. Eight miles over a barren sandy waste brought us to Trucky River, where we arrived at 6 a. m., having been on the desert, which is forty-two miles across, twenty-four hours. We crossed Trucky which is seventy-five feet in width and the ford is good. We started again at 1 p. m. and three miles brought us to the mountain and five miles over the mountains brought us to the river again, where we encamped. There is a road which follows up the river and crosses seventeen times in half that number of miles. The road this afternoon was rough and stony.

At 11 a. m. we met a mule team loaded with water which had been sent out by the government of California for the accommodation of the emigrants. We all took a drink which we relished very much as we have been using bad water for several days. There are two teams employed for this purpose, each starting out on the desert day about. The government has two provision stores, one on each side of the desert, and if a man is out of money they furnish him with provisions freely to last him till he gets through to the settlements.

A gentleman came to our wagon in the night and asked for a drink saying that he had not eaten anything or drunk any water since morning. I gave him some crackers and half a gallon of water which he drank without taking the bucket from his mouth, and then asked for more. I refused him for fear that he might hurt himself.

At a trading fort, six miles out on the desert, water sold at \$1 a gallon. At the trading post at the river ford sold at 20 cents, bacon at 40 cents, beef at 30 cents and other articles high in proportion. At the trading post on this side of the desert I saw Mr. Stick and lady with whom M. Peach and company had traveled. They informed us that Mr. Peach is two days in

Fancy Cakes!

Golden Cake, Silver Cake, Layer Cakes and Pumpkin Pies

This is the Cake Season. Next week we will begin baking Fruit Cakes for Thanksgiving Days. Put in Your Order Early!

Macaroons, per dozen 20c
Lady Fingers, per dozen 20c
Honey Cream Cookies, per dozen 25c
Fruit Bars 20c
French Pastry 5 and 8c
French Doughnuts, each 5c, 6 for 25c
Parker House Rolls, per dozen 15c
Finger Rolls, per dozen 15c
Milk Maid Bread, 3 loaves 25c
Salt Rising Bread 10c
Angel Food Cake 25c and 50c
Devil Food Cake 20c and 40c and up
Layer Cakes 20c, 40c, 75c and \$1

BROIDY'S BAKERY

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at noon but he is some better this evening.

We have not seen or been in sight of a train since we left the desert.

Tuesday, August 17, 1852.

Twenty miles were traveled today. We started at 6 a. m. and camped at 5:30 p. m. Three miles brought us to the summit of a high mountain, which is very steep and stony. One and one half miles brought us to the river. This portion of the road was difficult to descend, it being steep and sliding. Another mile and a half brought us to the forks of the road, the right crossing the river. The ford is bad. The left follows up the river a short distance to a slide. Here the road turns south.

Six miles brought us to where the road crosses the slide, which is very bad—we came very near driving into a run which is about thirty feet deep and four wide. There the road turns directly north. We passed numerous springs and eight miles over a beautiful road brought us to the river. This valley is stilled the Big Meadows and true they are—there are thousands of acres of the very best grass.

The weather is warm.

Wednesday, August 18, 1852.

We traveled twenty four miles today, starting at 6 a. m. We camped for the night at 6 p. m. We crossed the river and left it. (There is an old trail following up the river.) Four miles brought us to the bluff. Here the trail reads around the western slope of the Red Buttes and twelve miles over a sandy, stony and rolling country brought us to a spring on our left and a large lake on our right in the valley. These springs are numerous and gush out of the side of a mountain.

Two miles brought us to another valley and large lake. This valley is the most perfect basin I have ever seen. There is not an outlet for the water at all and the valley is surrounded by high cliffs. Four miles across the valley brought us to the bluffs. One mile brought us to another large valley and a creek. We drove one mile down this creek and camped in good grass.

Last night near where we were camped there was a boy shot at by an Indian, the arrow entering his pantaloons and striking in the boy in his pocket without injuring him. He has the arrow in his possession. The Indians were pursued but could not be overtaken on account of the darkness of the night.

Rumor says that a Californian killed their chief this season at

the Peavine Springs which make them more troublesome than they otherwise would be.

At these springs we came up with the gentleman on his return to California with whom Thomas Miller crossed the plains in 1849. The day was warm and pleasant.

Thursday, August 19, 1852.

Today we have traveled sixteen miles. We started at 6 a. m. and camped at 1 p. m. Eight miles down the creek and valley brought us to where the road enters a ravine and two miles up a beautiful grade brought us to the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The road enters a beautiful pass and on our left towers a naked mountain far above our heads, while on our right there is a naked peak of a timbered mountain covered with sand stone. Here we halted California—that long look down place—spread out before us in all the grandeur imaginable. Here we beheld a large valley spread out before us, surrounded by majes-

tic mountains covered with lofty pine and snow. Six miles down the valley brought us into camp on the banks of a branch of Feather River. (I call this camp Napoleon in honor of my younger brother.) This branch is dry. We get water at a well near by at a trading post. Water can be obtained anywhere by digging from four to five feet in the ground.

At the trading post potatoes sell for 50 cents a pound, flour for 50 cents, crackers for 40, turnips for 40, sugar for 50, whiskey for \$1 a pint and other articles in proportion.

We are now 9000 feet above the level of the Pacific ocean. I picked up a small stone on the summit of the mountain as a memento.

We are now in California, having made the trip from Independence, in 113 days. It is a distance of 1924 miles to the summit of the Sierra Nevada and 1930 miles to where we are encamped. The day was pleasant.

(To Be Continued.)

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